MARVELS IN HAND NEEDLEWORK

Elaborate Trimmings Add to the Cost of Dress.

Fashienable Gowns Complicated by Combinations of Materials Leather, Lace and Braid Appear on Them-Yak Lace Again in Favor Costumes of Velvet. Cloth and Corduroy - Much Embroidery Used - The Popularity of

Gray Established Beyond a Doubt.

Although Paris bears the reputation of being more enthusiastic and serious about all that pertains to the subject of dress than any other city on the globe, New York is a close second, bidding fair to outrival anything Paris can produce along the line of strenuous effort to beautify the human

While the American voman delights in Paris fashions, at the same time she has manifest ambitions to lead the world in matters of dress, and her sisters across the water will have to look to their laurels or she will outshine them all.

However, Paris is still the magic lookingglass which first reflects our modes, th



one great animating force that supplie inspirations for the whole sphere of fashionable dress. Of these the American woman is an able exponent. She certainly ranks next to, if she does not surpass, the Parisian n her ability to present an attractive appearance by wearing her clothes well.

And, with that other qualification, the wherewithal, which is so necessary in these days, she seems to be amply provided. Where the money comes from is one of the onders of the age. Dress grows more and more extravagant each season, and yet women seem to be equal to the demands ruade on their purses.

. Two or three hundred dollars for a simple gown does not feaze them in the slightest, so it is no use to look for simpler modes. with less elaboration, quite yet. Indeed, there is nothing in sight but rumors to indicate any such desirable condition. We ere to have at least one more season of sumptuous elegance regardless of cost: but so irresistibly fascinating are the modes that the large expense entailed becomes insignificant beside the very urgent necessities in dress which fashion can suggest.

Dressy gowns are more complicated than ever-and most gowns are more or less dressy-in combinations of materials, trimmings and intricate handwork. To net Jace and velvet, combined most artistically in one gown, embroidery is added, so there is very little space without some decoration. The net is tucked or shirred, and applied



with lace which is ornamented with out of designs in silk or velvet, partly covered with embroidery. One decoration over another seems to be the order of things, but if they are cleverly designed and wrought in togother by a real artist in that sort of work the effect is charming.

Different flower designs worked out in mother-of-pearl spangles on lace and crêpe de chine are one fancy, the spangles being and another in smooth cloth or velvet. sewn on closely overlapping each other. Opalescent effects in spangles are lovely in white and very fashionable.

The different colors in real gems are reproduced this season in the spangles, which are used to form special and definite designs, rather than to cover entire gowns, like those worn so much two seasons ago. Rverything in trimmings ever known to the ashion world is in favor this season, with sing trimmings.

Passementerie tassels and tassels of every

hats wherever it is possible to suspend such is a trimming of wool embroidery done in an ornament. You simply cannot go amiss the regulation crewel stitch. in the kind of trimming you purchase, but much depends on the mode of using it if you would have a smart effect.

Even the little milliner's folds have come back again, especially as a finish for appliqué bands. Then there are ruchings of taffeta, another old-time revival. They are variously distributed on our

gowns, bats and boas. Large flat bons with long ends entirely covered with taffeta ruching, worn with muffs to match, are one of the special illustrations in the use of this decoration. The uses of black silk cord and fine braids

are legion and one mode which is effective for vests, collars and cuffs is carried out by sewing row after row of black cord on taffeta silk which matches your gown. Apropos of cords as a trimming is the new idea of covering soft cord with cloth like your gown and using this to form open lace-like designs.

This is indeed one of the marvels in hand work, both as to covering the cord and forming the design, which may be wide or narrow, with here and there some fancy stitches filling in small spaces. But in



general the design is open, the cord alone forming the pattern.

A wide irregularly shaped trimming of this sort is set into the skirt of one pale tan cloth gown and again around the bodice below the collar band and across the tops of the sleeves. It is a novelty, to say the least, and one which cannot become common, since it requires the most expert needle women to accomplish it successfully, a neccessity which brings up the price of any trimming very promptly

In great favor among the laces this season is the yak lace in shades of white and colors as well, since it is dyed very successfully. It is used to trim both rough and smooth cloths and is especially good in dull tones of white, which either show he gray or ieru tints.

When it matches the tint of the gown exactly, it is sometimes sewn over it, but otherwise the cloth is cut out underneath showing the lining through. The lace, however, is often improved by a lining of chiffon.

As for the edge finish it may be a stitched band or a row of erochet buttons which match the color of the cloth. A wide band of yak lace around the skirt just above the shaped flounce is one mode of using Again there are two bands around a plaited skirt, the lower one up five inches

In combination with zibeline and smooth cloth of the same color the yak lace is very effective. A shaped flounce of zibeline with satin-faced cloth above is one of the season's variations in materials, and yak lace lined with silk of the color of the gown serves to decorate the joining and does away with the necessity of cutting out the material underneath.

Velveteen is used with zibeline instead of cloth if you like, but they are both in the

A pretty skirt model for a velvet gown shows a tablier front and a plaited flounce beginning at either side and gradualiv widening a little toward the back. The plaits are stitched down nearly to the hem



in a graduated line to give the presty flare at the hem.

Where the flounce joins the front a handsome passementerie is used, finished at the top with dangling ornaments.

Pretty contrasts are made by trimming velvet with cloth in appliqué design and using cloth bands on zibeline, or the reverse order of things-bands of zibeline on cloth or velvet; it does not seem to matter much which, for all are modish.

The hairy fabrics were looked upon with some disfavor early in the season, but without any apparent effect, and they are now accepted as the correct thing. Very elegant costumes of shaggy silky zibeline are made for calling and dressy street wear, handsomely trimmed with lace and fur, but in general smooth cloths and velvets are preferred for the really swell reception and calling gown, which must be long to be strictly up to date.

Rough materials are too heavy for any kind of train, all of which goes to prove that every fashionable woman must indulge in two suits, one of rough material

of corduroy, in dark blue for example, with cloth covered with embroidery. And you a plain flaring habit back skirt decorated may have a deep cape collar of cloth on with smoked pearl buttons down either side of the front; bands of cordurey, piped with black silk, trim the blouse coat, and skirts; and another use for velvet, of the them across on small buttons sewn all the black silk stitched with blue forms the collar.

You see lighter shades of blue wool material trimmed with pipings of black and Il the old as well as the modern ways of white silk. Mouse colored corduroy, decorated chiefly with white pipings and hand- good style when the velvet, chiffon and with the sloping line so necessary to the some buttons, appears in one very modish cloth are all in the same shade of color. present fashions. re danged from our gowns, coate and costume, while on a gray zibeline there Lace and chiffon blouses are fashionable

Little bits of velvet in applique are in



roduced in this work with good effect This idea of using points and squares of elvet is brought out in many ways not accompanied by embroidery either, as braid and velvet form many a pretty combination trimining, and stitched bands are used in place of the braid.

with cloth and velvet skirts and coats. The chiffon blouse with bands of cloth stitched on is another pretty combination. One of the imported gowns in gray cloth shows this sort of bodice with a gray

vak lace collar. The popularity of gray is established eyond a doubt for this season, and every tint between the palest and the darkes shade is brought out in the new costumes both in hairy cloths and dainty chiffons. It is a complete sequence in gray with gray gowns, gray hats and gray furs. is a noticeable fact, however, that the

color of the fur which happens to be the fad of the season has an influence on th general order of color in our gowns. Any of the shades of brown between palest biscuit color and the sable tint are pretty with sable furs, and glossy baby lamb is never seen at better advantage than with a black cloth gown. Yet in spite of this, strong contrasts in

texture as well as color are charming. So fur trims face and chiffen and talle, and these dainty fabrics in turn decorate our Gray chiffon gowns and blouses are

n great vogue this season, a grayish string colored lace being an effective trimming. One gray gown has two flounces of this lace at the hem, above which the skirt is in fine tucks. On the bodice the lace is embroidered

in grapes raised in effect. The sleeve are of chiffon in fine tucks, unlined, and For the sake of variety, leather has a finished with cuffs of the embroidered fifth

Swell Furniture Trade. "Ever in this sort of game before?" was he question put to the representative of a



part in the trimmings this season, with very lace. The soft draped belt of gray silk Failed to serve a writ of replevin on a woman

String colored linen guipure shows art model, the skirt very simple wit receinch tucks at the bem. The coat and skirt style of gown is she n a few of its many modes among t The coat is one of the long one ch tall, well-formed women lik , and the revers are of white ci abroidered. The second model is carried out in d n cloth with bands of the cloth stitche hite silk and a vest and undersless soft white satin in tucks, each one which is edged with white mousseline, oldered in colored silks. The passemricornaments are green, with a dal xture of white and the chemisette coll enffs are of tiny bands of satin join an open stitch in colors oat and skirt in fancy velveteen dges with bands of cloth match oliar is of black velvet and as of black moire and velvet pick eed, the stitched edges overland band of gray green succe leather, sh ng in the narrowest line between

Then here is another costume of hi

z beline is trimmed with bands of cloth

Hop sacking comes in for a share o

here it is in black, with a coat trummed

ing if it were not for the softening effect

A pretty plaited skirt with tablier from

shown in another cut with a jaunity coat

Pale fawn colored cloth forms a pretty

alf-dressy sort of frock, with triple skirt finished on the edges with bands of stitched

glace silk. Bands on the bodice are piped with blue, and blue chiffon is introducthe front with motifs of cream lace. Glacsilk drawn through a bandsome buckle

trimmed with bands of embroidered velvet

if the black braid

and braid on the velvet collar and revers

oth with stitched hip yoke, skirt plaited slow and applications of blue velvet and

e cloth on the coat. A pretty spotted

ittle to recommend it, however, amid so much that is softer in effect and prettier in

Stitched edges are overlapped on solide finish of black braid. The collar is leather bands showing just a line between and little bands of leather are stitched white cloth, decorated with straps of blu on the edges of a band of silk. Embroid- cloth and braid. The skirt also shows ered leather is also used for jacket cellars, the bands of blue, which would seem strikcuffs and belts. It is suggested in the foreign fashior

budgets that it is well to make a note of the wool embroideries mentioned above since it is prophesied that they will be more in evidence on the wool gowns later on. Velvet is very modish as a trimming, espe-



cially on the dressy tailor gowns. The fashionable tailors tell you that they are using it for collars, cuffs and different forms of ornamentation, in combination with braid and embroidery.

Reversing the order many a velvet gown Some very stunning costumes are made is trimmed with odd shaped designs of your velvet gown if it suits your fancy. Velvet coats will be worn with cloth panne variety, is in combination with way down, is one of the pretty modes this

forms the belt, and blue chiffon is set in the slashings on the sleeves. Slashing sleeves at the back and lacing

those house was full of furniture, paid for I h promises.

"Well, was 1?" was the reply. "I guess I Do you think the life of a salesman in a swell New York furniture store is unaftention among the rough fabrics, and

We are bled all the time by people who cards. The other two men took three cards on a big front and then bluff us out each. The young married woman didn't "We are bled all the time by people who atil the goods are worn out or until they ave had them long enough to give them ack and take their chances with some "I have been disguised as the gas man.

se ice man, the grocery man and nearly



own only a short time ago. There was a woman up there-they're 'most always comen - that ordered about \$7,000 worth of unliture from us and got the stuff without murmur from the head salesman. "Well, the stuff was carted up there

ustalled with the assistance of an artistic xpert from the firm, and then the bill was ent and the firm waited. It had to wait. Every request for a payment was treated is an insult. Finally the firm started to get back the furniture.

"That weman certainly was a very wise ostomer. She had trained her servants right up to the mark as to what to do with anybody whose clothing bore the least taint of furniture varnish, and try as we could be couldn't serve any papers on that

I was the first man selected for the task, chiffen or crèpe de Chine for a blouse to wear with the cloth skirt. It is pretty tailer gowns; but the one aim and ambition cut in some odd bolero form with cap sleeves in sieeves, however they may be trimmed, embroidered in colored silks, and especially is to give the flat effect over the shoulders, but that didn't work, either.

Then I lay several nights near the house and tried to catch her as she took a walk, but she wasn't doing any walking just then. Last, but not least among the sketches, I lay around Tarrytown until she got the

blue cloth strappings, which also decorate the back.

THE LADY WHO WOULDN'T PAY.

An Incident Showing the Lively Side of the Swell Furniture Trade.

police suspicious of me, and then I went back to the city and threw up that job.

"The firm didn't know what to do then, but there was one chap in the store who had an idea and who put it into words right away. He was a rough-looking fellow from up the State who had got a job as salesman for stopping the bosse's horses when they were running away.

when they were running away.

"Till serve the papers, said he. Just give me my own way and I'll catch the lady all right."

"They were glad to have a volunteer and off he went. In half an hour he came in the front door of the store so well disguised that he had to scrap with the doorman to get in.
"He had transformed himself into the

most natural looking holo that I ever saw. We assured him that he'd never be taken for anything so respectable as a salesman. That was all he wanted to know, and off "That same afternoon Rank, as we called him, drifted into Tarrytown and drifted right on to the house where I had failed. His writ was in his coat, or what he called

his coat.

"He went right to the back door and struck the Irish cook. She didn't open the door for him—nothing so easy as that was to be expected—but she did consent to converse with him through the window.

"He gave her some blarney game for a handout and she was so tickled with his lying speech that she opened the door a full foot to hand him the food.

"The minute she opened the door he

The minute she opened the door heach his big brogan in, forced the door

open and pushed in. And then what a "The servants went for him with about everything they could find. He gave 'em about as good as they sent, though, and there was a merry fight going on when some one conceived the idea of calling for

the police.
"When the police came the rumpus sor of eased up a moment. Then Rank made is star play.

"Tin the new gardener here," he declared, and I've got as much right here as the rest of these people. Just ask the lady of the house."

"Where's the lady of the house anywar?"

way?' said one of the cops. 'Let's have this settled right here.' "And with that in came the woman we

were after.

"T'm the lady of the house,' said she

"I'm the lady of the house, said she in her grandest tones. This man is an impostor. Take him away."
"Oh, you're the lady of the house, are you? said Rank. 'You are, are you? Well, here's something for you and now perhaps we'll get that furniture that you're too right to say for?"

too rich to pay for?"
"And with that he pulls out the writand gives it to her. With all the cops there as witnesses of the serving her game was up. She took it and skated back

Tried to Teach Her Poker. A few nights ago a couple of young Mannattan men living uptown experienced a simultaneous wave of sympathy for a ormer chum and classmate, who is now narried and living in Brooklyn. So they went over the Bridge to call upon their one-

time pal and his wife. After they had talked over the whole hing, domestic and foreign, pretty thornighty, the married man's delightful young wife thought that a game of cards would be about right to fill in the evening. The usual question, "What'll we rizy?" was gone over and threshed, whist being voted too hard work over its too involve the control of the cards of hard work, cassino too simple, e stupid, and so on, until at the end of one the

"What's the matter with draw?"
"Draw? What's that?" asked his friend'

Why, poker," was the reply "Oh, surely, poker," she said. "I didn't know you called it draw, though. Why do you call it draw?" Usual explanation here.

"I've always been perfectly crazy to earn how to play poker," she said then. "You're going to learn how right now," said her husband's chum. "Got any money?" "Um-ye-es," she replied, femininely. Anyhow, Jack will lend me enough to start

; won't you, Jack?" Her husband nodded and made the usual husband's remark about "having a dead one in the game," and then they went ahead, after all three of them had got themselves

rather hourse in explaining to her just how to handle her hands, what the hands were worth, what bluffing meant, what not to do if she only had eight high, and so on. "Oh, you needn't tell me any more," she said, after they had explained all together or a while; "I know what to do It was to be five-cent ante, ten-cent limit. The married man took the banker's end, and all hands took a dollar's worth of fivecent chips. The chips were parior matches. The banker had the first deal, his wife

sitting on his left anteing. All three of the men seemed to have caught something worth while, for they all stayed. The man who had suggested the game sat next to his friend's wife and he took two cards. The other two men took three cards

They all looked hard at her when she stood pat, and she smiled back at them trium-

phantly.

"Pretty early to begin bluffing," they all said to her, but she only continued smiling

at them.

Then the betting began. The man who had only drawn two cards went the limitadime. The other two men appeared to have filled, for they came back with the limit in their turn. The hostess came back at all three of them when it got around to her. Then they all put down their cards and expostu-

they all put down their cards and expostu-lated with her.

"You're making a break," they said to her. "You don't understand what you're doing. Stop that bluffing. You don't have to bluff all the time, you know; only when you've got something to bluff on, you understand We don't want to put you in the poorhouse. We don't want to have your person attached for debt. Better come off the perch and lay down your hand. We'll let you reconsider."

She merely tossed her head airily.

"You needn't waste your sympathy on

"You needn't waste your sympathy on me, any of you," she told them. "I know just what I've got."

Whereupon the three bulking male persons proceeded to get scared to death and laid down their hands to a little woman who doesn't weigh more than 120 pounds. She raked in the pot with a thoughtful

"Now, you don't have to show what you've "Now, you don't have to show what you've got in your hand unless you're called by somebody, you know," said one of her husband's pals, "but just out of curiosity let's see what you've got, will you, please?"

"I've got—what did you call it?—a Inll house," she said, victoriously, and she showed up three clubs and a pair of spades.

The three men gazed at each other in a disgusted sort of way.

"Nothing but a lallapaloosa," they said to each other, "and a seven-high lallapaloosa at that, and she soaked the three of us with it."

us with it."

"Lalla—what?" she inquired, looking aggrieved. "Isn't that a full house?"

"Full nothing," her husband said. "It isn't anything, a pair of deuces 'ud beat it."

Then they all three elaborately explained aggric bear to value of the very explained. again to her the values of the hands and th game was resumed. She dealt the hand herself. Her husband

and the painext to him stayed, and she looked dubiously at her hand for a long while until the three men began to drum on the table.
"Don't hurry me," she said. "I want to think."
She thought for some time longer, and

then she passed her hand despairingly across her forehead and said:
"Well, if it only costs five cents, I guess I can risk it. She dished out the cards, and the three men noticed that she only took one herself. "What you doing bobbing to a flush?"

"What you doing bobbing to a flush?"
they all asked her
"Um -m," she replied
Then the betting began again. When
it got up to her she raised it the limit again.
Again they all dropped their cards and
gazed at her."
"Did you catch the other card and fill



at flush?" they inquired of her in a breath.
"I'm not going to tell you, so there, now,"
e replied. "How could I bluff if I told

Then they all naturally concluded that to hadn't filled her flush, and they watched or her to drop out when the betting was p to her again.

She didn't drop. They had all three raised each other the limit. She raised he three of them the limit. he three of them the limit.
"My dear," said her husband to her then, you may know a whole lot about making tides and doylies and things, but as a cokerist you've got some shortcomings, an't you see that we all know now that you're bluffing that you didn't fill your four that you you with all you had been all the so."

you're bluffing—that you didn't fill your four-flush—that you virtually told us so? All you've got to do now—and we'll all give you the chance, won't we, fellows?—is to "And although it cost the company \$10 to pay a fine for Bank for disorderly conduct we got the furniture the very next day."

SHE KNEW WHAT TO DO.

SHE KNEW WHAT TO DO.

Thus she alienated sympathy from herself, and the three men went on betting.

self, and the three men went on betting. She stood every raise and came back at them each time. Her husband was the first to call, and then they all laid down their hands for a look. The hostess spread out her four queens

and raked in the pot.

They all looked at her as if they thought there was something wrong somewhere. The game went on for an hour or so, and at the finish she had all of the money in the crowd, and her husband's friends accepted the lear of a dime each for car fare home. the loan of a dime each for car fare home They both solemnly declared that they were going to make for the nearest police station to have the house 'pinched' for carrying on professional gambling, with their married chum's wife as the chief

MAKING PINS, HOOKS AND EYES. The Interesting Journey of a Bit of Wire Through a Wonderful Machine.

From the American Exporter. The manufacture of pins has become such industry in the United States that the

The manufacture of pins has become such in industry in the United States that the mills of this country practically supply the world with this needed atticle, and yet the behalf is by no means a small one. In 1999, he 75,000,000 people in the United States used 8,000,000 gross of common bins, which is squal to 9,500,000,000 pirs, or an average of about 126 pins for every man, woman and child in the country. This is the highest average reached anywhere in the use of pins. Ten years ago we used only about seventy-two pins each.

The total number of pins manufactured in the United States, during 1990, the census year, was 68,850,200 gross. There are forty-three factories in all, with 2,353 employees. The business has grown rapidly hiring he last twenty years, for, although here were forty factories in 1880, they proinced only half as much, employed only about mild the capital and only 1,977 hands. There has been a considerable increase in the number of women and children employed in pin factories of late years, which is an indication hat the machinery is being improved and simplified and that its operation does not require so high an order of mechanical skill. Hooks and eyes are a by-produced of pinmaking and are produced at most of the actories from material that will not do for bins. The output of hooks and eyes in 1996 was 1 131,874 gross.

making and are produced at most of the factories from material that will not do for pins. The output of books and eyes in 1909 was 1431-324 cross.

Pins and hooks and eyes are turned out by automatic mischines in such quantities to-day that the cost of manufacture is practically limited to the value of the brass wire from which they are made. A single machine does the whole business Coils of wire, hung upon reels, are passed into the machines, which cut them into proper lengths, and they drop off into a receptacle and arrange themselves in the line of a slot formed by two bars. When they reach the lower end of the bars they are selzed and pressed between two dies, which form the heads, and pass along into the grip of another steel instrument, which points them by pressure. They are then dropped into a solution of sour beer, whirling as they go, to be cleaned, and then into a hot solution of tim, which is also kept revolving. They here elements, which head an opportunity to harden, when they are dropped into a revolving barrel of bran and sawdust, which cools and polishes them at the same time. Because of the oscillation of the bran they work gradually down to the bottom of the barn they work gradually down to the bottom of the barn, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, but not big enough for the body of the pins, and hike well-drilled soldie

gland. Hairpans and safety pins and other kinds pins are manufactured in a similar man-r. We made 1,189,104 gress of hairpins two. Both needles and hairpins are manu-

ROSY CHEEKS

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